FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA MEETING IN CUBA

LD131854Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 13, (MTI)--Headed by Pal Vallus, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Supplies and Price Bureau, a Hungarian delegation left Saturday for Havana to attend the 8th session of the material and technical supplies cooperation committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The agenda of the session includes the further development of cooperation among the member-countries in material and technical supplies till 1990. The session will also discuss a more economical exploitation of material resources.

CEMA INVESTMENT BANK TO GRANT CREDITS TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD132008Y Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 13, (MTI)--The International Investment Bank of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance extended 22 percent more credits (nearly 1,000 million transferable roubles) in 1977 than in 1976. These loans were aimed at assisting CMEA member-states to establish different plants with a view to implementing the council's complex programme.

This year, the bank is to provide credit for the first [time] to a non-member country. An instrument factory in Yugoslav Novagradiska is to receive a considerable amount as loan. The factory manufactures instruments and equipment mainly for Yugoslavia's automobile industry, but it delivers fairly big quantities also to the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

The CMEA bank is also to extend a credit this year for the development of the Szekesfehervar-based light metal works and Ajka's alumina factory. Two Polish farm implement factories and an important chemical factory of Romania are also to receive loans from the investment bank.

The finance institution was joined by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1977. The latest session of the council was attended by observers from the Laotian National Bank, the Finnish Bank and the Pan-American Development Bank as well.

GDR ENVOY CITES RESULTS OF GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD121356Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva--ADN correspondent--Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder, GDR representative to the Geneva disarmament committee, has been talking to the ADN correspondent in Geneva about the results of the spring session. He said:

The spring session of the Geneva disarmament committee was marked by the intensified efforts of the socialist states to attain progress in the preparation of agreements on effective measures for the cessation of the arms race--which has been fueled by imperialist circles--and for disarmament.

It was of particular significance, because it took place on the eve of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which is expected to provide fresh impetus for the deepening of political detente through measures for military detente.

The constructive and consistent support of the socialist states for the limitation of the arms race and for disarmament was frequently stressed by a number of significant initiatives which took up a lot of time in the discussions of the committee.

Emphasis should be placed in the draft convention on the banning of production, storage, deployment and use of the neutron bomb. This draft convention was submitted to the committee by eight socialist states, including the GDR. In consistent continuation of the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for the banning of this dangerous weapon and based on the support of the worldwide movement against the production of the neutron bomb, the submission of the draft convention showed how a new impetus to the arms race can be effectively and permanently prevented.

This is why this initiative has met with a wide reaction and why it has been actively supported by states not bound by treaties, including India and Ethiopia. Representatives of the socialist countries have pointed out the need to continue the intensified efforts of the committee for a final ban of the neutron bomb.

During the spring session of the Geneva disarmament committee, a joint declaration of the USSR, the United States and Great Britain acknowledged that essential progress has been achieved in the tripartite negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty on the general and complete banning of nuclear tests.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES AGRARIAN COUNCIL MEETING

AU151425Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] A meeting of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] Supreme Council took place today in Sofia. The basic trends and tasks of the BZNS organizational activity in light of the BCP national conference's decisions were discussed.

At the invitation of the BZNS Permanent Board, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, was an honored guest of the meeting.

Greeted with excepcional cordiality and prolonged applause, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a major speech. He spoke about the work and decisions of the BCP national conference, the great and responsible tasks which are to be implemented now by the BCP, the BZNS and the entire people and about perfecting the socialist organization of labor in all areas.

The speech was heard with great interest by those attending the meeting and was followed by stormy and prolonged applause.

Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary, on behalf of the cooperative agrarians--loyal allies of the BCP in the struggle for constructing the developed socialist soceity--expressed a deep gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his impressive speech which was rich in content. He assured the first party and state leader that the cooperative agrarians--as always--will contribute all their forces to successfully implement the decisions of the BCP national conference, and to constantly increase the successes of real socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Members of the BZNS Supreme Council took the floor and spoke on the agenda item. A resolution was adopted.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA OKRUG PARTY AKTIV MEETING

AU151530Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] A meeting of the BCP Sofia Okrug aktiv opened today at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, is taking part in the meeting. Georgi Yordanov, Sofia City BCP Committee first secretary and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member, read a report on the work and decisions of the BCP national conference and the tasks of the Sofia City BCP organization springing from them.

BCP GREETS SWISS LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

AU151610Y Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, May 15 (BTA)--"We, communists of the motherland of Georgi Dimitrov, together with all working people of our country are following with good feelings and great attention the development of the Swiss Labour Party, its struggle in defence of the vital interests, the social and democratic rights of the working class and all working people", reads the greetings address of the CC of the BCP to the 11th Congress of the Swiss Labour Party.

"We share your joy of the successes achieved in rallying the ranks of the party and spreading its influence among the working class and the other strata [illegible], the address stresses further.

It is noted in it that the Bulgarian experience has shown that the struggle of a communist party for the achievement of its goals could succeed only when that party pursues a class policy, based on the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, on the principles of proletarian internationalism, when the national characteristics are adequately combined with the objective laws, and the national interests with the international duty.

"The Bulgarian Communist Party is fighting consistently for consolidation of unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We denounce all attempts at breaking up the cohesion of our movement, wherever they come from, and stick to the principles and ideas underlaying the final document of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers' parties". is underlined in the address.

In conclusion confidence is expressed that the 11th Congress of the wiss Labour Party will contribute to consolidation of the international unity of communists.

The message was read by Mr Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, who participates in the work of the congress.

LILOV-LED BCP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ATHENS

AU142045Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 May 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, arrived today in Athens. The Bulgarian delegation will take part in the 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party, which opens tomorro and will be attended by the representatives of more than 40 fraternal communist and workers' parties.

In his statement to journalists and the BTA reporter, the leader of the Bulgarian party delegation stressed the great and sincere respect of the BCP and the Bulgarian communists for the Greek communists, and the full unity of opinions and goals of the two fraternal parties and their traditionally good relations.

At the Athens airport the delegation was cordially greeted by Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Greek Communist Party [Exterior] Central Committee; members of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee and Politburo, and Lyubomir Popov, Bulgarian ambassador to Greece.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH MOZAMBIQUE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU151928Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] A meeting between Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint Bulgarian-Mozambique commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Bulgarian Government, with Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permament Political Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Central Committee, secretary of the party economic commission and minister of development and economic planning, and chairman of the Mozambique part of the commission, took place today at the Council of Ministers.

A number of questions related to expanding the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

Later, the Mozambique delegation laid wreaths and paid respects at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the immortal leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

MEETING HELD TO PROMOTE CULTURE IN ARMY

AU151926Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] A joint meeting of the Committee on Culture leadership and the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration took place today at the Ministry of National Defense. Increasing the role of culture and arts in educating the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army was discussed.

Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, and Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, spoke and dwelled upon some aspects of the joint activity and cooperation, as well as on the possibilities for increasing the role of culture in our army's life. Zhivkova and Dzhurov signed a decision along these lines.

PREMIER TODOROV VISITS BURGAS OKRUG 12 MAY

AU121804Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Stanko Todorov, accompanied by Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and Ivan Sakarev, minister of building and building materials, has paid a visit to Burgas Okrug. He visited the chemical combine near Burgas and inspected some of the combine's departments. Stanko Todorov today visited the machinebuilding plant and agro-industrial complex (?near Burgas) which is a champion in cattle breeding.

A session of the Burgas Okrug party, [word indistinct], economic, state and public aktiv was later held in Burgas which was also attended by Stanko Todorov. Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug Party Committee, read a report on the tasks of the okrug party organization in light of the decisions of the national party conference.

STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU151424Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, departed today for Moscow. The delegation will take part in the Bulgarian Culture Days, which will be celebrated there.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member, and responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee. Valentin Pavlov, adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, was also at the airport.

FILIPOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

AU151422Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, today departed for Mongolia.

At the Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary. (Name indistinct), Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU151420Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today received Trofin Simedrea, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his upcoming final departure from Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

DRAGOYCHEVA IN VRATSA--At a joint session of the Vratsa Okrug Party Committee Council with the okrug People's Council Executive Committee held in Vratsa, topics connected with the decisions of the national party conference were discussed. Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the session. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 May 78 AU]

NEW PARTY SECRETARY--At a conference of the Ruse Okrug party, economic and public aktiv, the tasks on further perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of the economy were discussed. Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Angel Bobokov, chief of the Agricultural Department at the BCP Central Committee, attended the conference. Prior to this, at a plenum of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee, Angel Bobokov was relieved of his post as first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee. Engineer Petur Petrov, former chairman of the Ruse Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, was elected as first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee. At a special session, the Ruse Okrug People's Council elected Engineer Kiril Dochev, former secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee, as chairman of the Ruse Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 May 78 AU]

STANISHEV IN RAZGRAD--At a session of the Razgrad Okrug party and economic activ, Khristofor Ivanov, first secretary of the okrug Party Committee, read a report on the tasks that the okrug must resolve following the national party conference. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, spoke on the topics discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 May 78 AU]

CREATIVE UNION SESSION--A session of the creative unions in Bulgaria was held at the Committee for Culture in Sofia today. The session discussed how to further perfect and intensify the organization and activity of the council. Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, spoke on the decisions of the national party conference in regard to their influence on culture and art in Bulgaria. The further activities of the council were also discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 May 78 AU]

AUSTRIAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY DAYS--Sofia, May 12 (BTA)--The days of Austrian science and technology held under the patronage of Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, closed here today. The programme of the event, which since 1970 has been held for the third time in the Bulgarian capital, included two series of papers--scientific and technological. The scientific papers were read by different institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and by prominent scientists of the University of Vienna and the Technological University of Vienna and dealt with subjects from the sphere of chemistry and microchemistry, botany and zoology. The technical papers featuring the latest achievements of the Austrian scientific and technological thought in mechnical engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, building, electronics and electrical engineering, wood-processing and environment conservation were delivered by 23 big Austrian companies, [such] as "Integral Engineering," "Goertz Electro," "Siements," "Voest-Alpine," "Stromag" and "Schelzer Wels." Some of them maintain joint industrial contacts with Bulgarian enterprises for marketing in third countries. [Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 12 May 78 AU]

BULGARIAN-LEBANESE CULTURAL COOPERATION--Sofia, May 12 (BTA)--"A new step in the development of Bulgaro-Lebanese cultural ties is the cooperation agreement signed here today between the unions of Bulgarian and Lebanese writers for the 1978-1980 period. The document provides for exchanging writers, information and material on literary and culture issues. The latest works of art by writers of both countries will be brought to the knowledge of the culture public in Bulgaria and Lebanon." [Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 12 May 78 AU]

ARMY POLITICAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED--A two-day conference on questions of the political education of Bulgarian youth opened today in Sofia. The conference is organized by the Union of Bulgarian Youth and the Army Main Political Administration. Col General Kiril Kosev, head of the Army Main Political Administration, spoke on the role of the press in the communist education of Bulgarian youth. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 10 May 78 AU]

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A delegation of the Committee of Bulgarian Women led by Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the committee, departed for Moscow. The delegation will participate in the session of the International Democratic Women's Federation Council. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 14 May 78 AU]

STANISHEV ACTIVITIES IN USSR--An expanded plenum of the United Committee of the BCP in the USSR took place in Moscow. Upcoming tasks of the Bulgarian collectives in the USSR springing from the decisions of the BCP national conference were discussed. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in the meeting. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 May 78 AU]

ZAREV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, today departed for Moscow. He will participate in the 85th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 15 May 78 AU]

JUDICIAL DELEGATION TO GDR--A delegation of the Ministry of Justice led by Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, today departed for the GDR. The delegation will participate in the meeting of the socialist countries' ministers of justice which opens tomorrow. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 15 May 78 AU]

CYPRIOT FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES--A session of the Bulgarian-Cypriot commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation opens tomorrow in Bulgaria. The Cypriot delegation for the talks, led by Andreas Patsalidhis, minister of finance, arrived today in Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 15 May 78 AU]

LEADERS ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited Razgrad Okrug today. He attended a session of the okrug Party Committee Bureau and was briefed on the okrug's economic development. The session was attended by Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, by Nikola Kalchev, head of the Industry and Transportation Department of the BCP Central Committee, and by Albert Starostin, counselor at the USSR Embassy. Comrade Doynov also visited various enterprises of the okrug. Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, visited Tolbukhin Okrug where he attended an okrug meeting with the local party and economic aktiv. Vladimir Bonev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and deputy chairman of the National Assembly, attended a session of the local party, economic, and social aktiv of Silistra Okrug. The session was briefed on the work of the national party conference by Georgi Kardashev, first secretary of the okrug Party Committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 May 78 AU]

HUSAK, SOVIET ENVOY HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD152000Y Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 15, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the communist party and Czechoslovak president, received here today Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich, for a discussion of certain aspects of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD159048Y Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 14 May, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home last night from an official visit to Austria which, he said on arrival, gave a clear impulse to the development of bilateral relations in the spirit of the Helsinki conference conclusions.

Minister Chnoupek added that he also exchanged views with his Austrian colleague Willibald Pahr on the present international situation in connection with the forthcoming special UN General Assembly [session] on disarmament, and preparations for the first official meeting of the two countries' statesmen, a working session of their premiers, and the first visit of an Austrian Parliamentary delegation to Czechoslovakia.

JAKES-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ATHENS MEETING

LD151002Y Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 14, CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, headed by Alternate Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee Milos Jakes, left Prague for Athens today to attend the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece.

DZUR ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD152202Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, organized in Prague today a festive meeting in honor of the 23d anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

Comrade Dzur pointed out the importance of our alliance with the Soviet Union. Its internationalist help 10 years ago made it possible for us to protect the heritage of Victorious February. Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, stressed at this meeting the unity of the armies of the Warsaw Pact and their fraternal cooperation in the safeguarding of the reliable internationalist defense of socialism.

REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES ELECT OFFICIALS

LD151508Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2130 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Text] Delegates to the conferences of the regional party organizations have elected new party bodies.

Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, was elected chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague, and Cejza Slapka was elected leading secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava. The following comrades were elected chief secretaries of the regional party committees:

Vaclav Hajek in the central Bohemian region;
Frantisek Tesar in the east Bohemian region;
Jaroslav Hajn in the north Bohemian region;
Frantisek Pitra in the south Bohemian region;
Josef Nevald in the west Bohemian region;
Karel Neubert in the south Moravian region;
Miroslav Mamula in the north Moravian region;
Ignac Janak in the west Slovak region;
Vladimir Pirosik in the central Slovak region; and
Jan Pire in the east Slovak region.

In the future it will be important to insure that the conclusions of the conferences are consistently put into practice and that they do not remain merely pious resolutions. To this end, it will be essential to further raise the level of organizational work. Communists must adopt an aggressive approach toward existing problems and shortcomings, and they must not tolerate any type of disorders or malpractices and must strive to rectify these. They must serve as an example in fulfilling both working and political tasks, as well as in regard to the moral characteristics of a socialist man.

COMMENTS ON AIRPLANE HIJACKER REPORTED

'Criminal' Past Noted

LD131020Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] RUDE PRAVO today refers, in a note entitled The Profile of a Pirate, to the Wednesday hijacking of a Czechoslovak plane to Frankfurt am Main. The paper recalls that the perpetrators of the hijacking were taken from the airport directly into custody for investigation and that their two children have been placed in a children's home. What will happen next, only time will show.

RUDE PRAVO writes that the guiding spirit of the hijacking, Josef Katrincak, used to proclaim that he was an admirer of the West. It is possible that this is also how he will try to substantiate his request for political asylum. But we doubt, RUDE PRAVO writes, that they care in the West for such admirers: he is of a type for which there is no interest anywhere.

Katrincak was barely 18 years old when he made his first appearance in court for assault. The violence continued. He was tried several times for brawling, forceful extortion of money, theft, poaching and embezzlement. Work did not suit him. He would rather sit in taverns with other dubious characters. And a liking for spirits also brought the other hijacker, Radomir Sebesta, here. Both also have on their conscience the break-in into a store of explosives last week where they stole the dynamite they used as a means of pressure to alter the course of the plane.

RUDE PRAVO recalls that it is not fortuitous that the majority of aircraft hijackings is committed by criminal elements: some amount of mental callousness is needed to commit a piratical action which endangers the life of many other people. And this applies to the present case too. This fact cannot be overlooked in the FRG, RUDE PRAVO concludes.

Recidivism Claimed

LD152210Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Recidivism, or let us say a repetition of crimes, is a serious problem in every civilized society. Officials of security and police corps as well as of courts in all countries of the world are fully aware of the danger to society constituted by crimes committed by recidivists, and society naturally defends itself. By various methods it strives to re-educate or to isolate them. One of the fundamental characteristics of recidivists is callousness, coldblooded efforts to achieve their objective even at the cost of endangering human lives.

So the organizer of Wednesday's hijacking of a Czechoslovak Airlines aircraft, Josef Katrincak, did not hesitate to use the threat of violence to force the crew to land in the FRG. No wonder, for him violence is a matter of course. This criminal record speaks for all commentaries: nine punishments in 9 years. When he was 17 he committed a burglary; 1 year later he specialized in the theft of motor cars; as a waiter he cheated his customers; furthermore he was punished for brawls and causing bodily harm. He was also once punished for the unauthorized use of motor cars. His unscrupulousness is, moreover, borne out by the fact that by his risky crime he endangered even the life of his wife and two young sons who are surely going through a traumatic experience today among abandoned children in a Frankfurt home.

Speaking about his accomplice, 26-year old Radomir Sebesta, his own father said: I used to reproach him for his lifestyle, but in vain; he was insincere, he always lied to me, he had no principles--he was a weakling who easily succumbed to the influence of others.

Sebesta tended to be an alcoholic. He was not seen very often at work. Katrincak clearly chose him as an ideal partner. And those are the kind of people who will seek political asylum. The question is whether the Federal Republic of Germany will be interested in these scoundrels, who so far have caused our society nothing but serious concern.

AFGHAN PLANNING MINISTER GIVES INTERVIEW

LD152150Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] The Afghan minister of planning, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, in an interview to the Czechoslovak news agency, said that the main aim of the government is to remove the economic backwardness of the country and to accelerate its social and economic development along a noncapitalist way. On the order of the day are democratic agricultural reforms, industrialization of the country, strengthening of the state sector--primarily in the basic economic branches--and strengthening of the state control of external as well as internal trade. Minister Keshtmand concluded that Democratic Afghanistan wants to develop mutually beneficial economic relations with Czechoslovakia primarily in industrial branches.

SECOND STAGE OF SPRING FIELDWORK NOTED

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 7 May 78 p 1 WA

[Summary] The first stage of spring fieldwork has almost been completed with relatively good results. Some districts in the south Moravia and east and north Bohemia regions have started thinning sugar beets.

As a direct result of the smaller share of single-seed germination, the use of technology without manual labor will be limited and, in comparison to last year, a more intensive organizational effort will be required to thin sugar beets. A timely completion of this work will not be possible without the close cooperation of the commissions for plant production in regions and districts, the agronomic administrations in sugar refineries, national committees, organizations of the National Front and sponsoring enterprises. In a number of agricultural enterprises pledges were made by workers from animal and related production and management to thin relatively large areas of sugar beets. An outstanding effort was made by the Kromeriz state farm, where the thinning process was ensured ahead of planting. The first thinned rows were reported from the south Moravia and east and north Bohemia regions. Particularly in the south Moravia region, where plant growth is somewhat ahead, agricultural enterprises are giving sugar beets their fullest attention. By 1 May, planting was finished on 43,823 hectares--90 hectares more than anticipated by the regional agricultural administration. An inspection in the last few days showed that sugar beets had emerged satisfactorily on 9,740 hectares.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO USSR--Cestmir Lovetinskiy, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the Soviet Union, arrived in Moscow today. At the Sheremetyevo Airport he was welcomed by Dmitriy Nikoforov, the chief of the diplomatic protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by leading officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Moscow. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 15 May 78 LD]

ENVOY TO COSTA RICA--Gustav Husak, the president of the CSSR, has appointed Zdenek Hradec as new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia to Costa Rica, with residence in Mexico. At the same time he has recalled Josef Rutta from this post in connection with his being assigned other tasks. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 May 78 LD]

NEW MEXICAN ENVOY--Joaquin Bernal Garcia Pimentel, Mexico's new ambassador to the CSSR, arrived in Prague Monday and was welcomed at the airport by Jindrich Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 May 78 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BURUNDI--Prague, May 14, CETEKA--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has appointed Stefan Uher Czechoslovak ambassador to Burundi, resident in Dar es Salaam. Stefan Uher replaces Jozef Gandel, who will be assigned to other duties. [Prague CTK in English 1618 GMT 14 May 78 LD]

DELEGATION TO BRUSSELS--The CSSR delegation to the coming session of the international committee for security and cooperation in Brussels led by Bohuslav Kucera, deputy Federal Assembly chairman and chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, departed this Tuesday for Brussels. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 May 78 p 2 AU]

DELEGATE TO CEMA SESSION--Havana, May 14, CETEKA--Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission, arrived here last night for the eighth session of the CMEA committee for cooperation in material-technical supplies, taking place at Maria del Mar, east of Havana, on May 18-19. [Prague CTK in English 1144 GMT 14 May 78 LD]

HOFFMANN'S DELEGATION ENDS TALKS IN BRAZZAVILLE

LD152015Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Brazzaville--The GDR military delegation and that of the People's Republic of the Congo ended their official talks in Brazzaville today. The GDR delegation was led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense. The Congolese delegation was led by Col Denis Sasou-Nguesso, first deputy chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor and minister for national defense. During the morning of the fifth and last day of their official visit, the GDR military delegation visited the Marien Ngouabi air force base and the parachute batallion of the Congolese People's Army in the capital of Brazzaville. During the evening, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann gave a reception in the army club of the Brazzaville garrison.

SOUTH AFRICAN ANC PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD151810Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa arrived in Berlin today at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary. The delegation is headed by its president, Oliver Tambo. The delegation was cordially welcomed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED and president of the GDR Solidarity Committee; and by other leading members of the SED Central Committee.

SED CC DELEGATION ATTENDS GREEK CP (EXTERIOR) CONGRESS

Honecker Greets Congress

LD151312Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0259 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee pays tribute to the Communist Party of Greece as the acknowledged vanguard of the working class which always stood at the head of the decades-long struggle--full of sacrifices--of the Greek people against fascism and reaction, and which has always stood for national independence, democracy and social progress.

A greetings address signed by Erich Honecker to the 10th Greek Communist Party Congress states that the SED and the Greek Communist Party "are linked by long years of close, fraternal relations, which are constantly deepening in the joint anti-imperialist struggle. Our two parties actively work for the realization of the aims agreed on at the Berlin conference of European communist and worker parties. Together with all peace-loving forces, we intensify the struggle for security and detente and against the arms race and for effective disarmament measures. Our parties make every effort to secure the unity of the communist world movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism."

Delegation Arrives in Athens

LD150100Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Text] An SED Central Committee delegation headed by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo of the SED CC, arrived in Athens today to attend the 10th party congress of the Greek Communist Party [Exterior]. The delegation, invited by the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, was cordially welcomed by its first secretary, Kharilaos Florakis, and other personages.

Verner Represents SED

LD151753Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1452 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Athens--The 10th party congress of the Communist Party of Greece was formally opened in Athens on Monday. Kostas Loules, Central Committee Politburo member welcomed on behalf of the party leadership more than 1,000 delegates and guests from all parts of the country and delegations and representatives of over 40 fraternal parties and national liberation movements to the Greek communists' first legal party congress in 33 years. Loules introduced the foreign representatives, including the SED delegation headed by Paul Verner, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

SED CC DELEGATION ATTENDS SWISS LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

Lange Leads Delegation

LD132331Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva--(ADN correspondent)--The 11th Congress of the Labor Party of Switzerland was opened today in Geneva by party Secretary General Jean Vincent. Some 150 delegates are attending the 3 days of discussions in Geneva's fair and exhibition hall. Delegations from brother parties were cordially welcomed with heartfelt applause. The SED Central Committee delegation is led by Ingeborg Lange, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo.

Lange Greets Congress

LD140154Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2210 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva--Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, on Saturday conveyed fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 11th party congress of the Labor Party of Switzerland from the Central Committee and all members of the SED. The SED shares with the labor party the opinion that the preservation of peace is the most important precondition for the development of all peoples, said Inge Lange, and stressed that the SED, on the basis of the aims set by the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties, emphatically supports the strengthening and consolidation of the unity of the communist movement. To loud applause she handed to the party conference the message of greetings signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED.

TISCH RECEIVES PORTUGUESE TRADE UNIONISTS

LD121740Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers, CGTP-IN, led by Manuel Carvalho da Silva, member of the National Secretariat, was today received for a friendly talk by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Executive. During the exchange of views in Berlin the FDGB and the CGTP-IN representatives briefed one another on their work in looking after the workers' interests. They also discussed topical problems regarding the international trade union movement and questions relating to further developing cooperation between both organizations.

The Portuguese trade unionists are in the GDR on an information visit lasting several days at the invitation of the FDGB Central Executive. In the GDR capital, Berlin, and in Rostock Bezirk they will be visiting factories and establishments and will have talks with workers and trade union officials.

TOEPFER INTERVIEWED ON FDGB'S INTERNATIONALIST AID

AU111928Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 May 78 p 2 AU

[ADN interview with Johanna Toepfer, deputy FDGB chairman--time and place not given]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive of the FDGB, has granted ADN the following interview on the class solidarity of the GDR trade unions:

Question: Class solidarity has a great tradition in the GDR trade unions. What material solidarity [aid] was rendered by the FDGB in 1977?

Answer: Last year the trade unions raised M167.9 million. As compared with 1976, the donations by our members increased 12.9 percent. This upward trend has continued for years. Between the Eighth and the Ninth FDGB Congresses, that is, between 1972 and 1977, the solidarity donations have doubled.

Question: To what do you attribute this increase?

Answer: There are several reasons for this development. You have mentioned the traditional roots of class solidarity. Indeed the growing [acceptance of the] idea of solidarity is the decisive aspect. Our members increasingly regard it as an inseparable part of their way of life to also give material proof of their solidarity. A major role is played in this by the GDR's successful domestic and foreign policy. The implementation of the main task of the plan, the realization of our sociopolitical program, naturally also increases the readiness but also the economic and social prerequisites for increasing solidarity contributions. The international recognition of the GDR, its position under international law and its reputation have strengthened the sympathy of our members with the struggle by the peoples for peace, freedom and social progress. What I mean is that the growing readiness of our trade union members to actually practice solidarity is closely related to the successful policy of the Eighth and Ninth SED Congresses. And, finally, the total number of our members has grown to 8.5 million. More than 95 percent of them regularly buy a solidarity stamp every month.

Question: What were the nearly M168 million spent for in 1977?

Answer: Naturally we have sided in solidarity with the working people in capitalist countries who wage difficult class struggles, and we give them material and financial support in their struggle. But by far the largest part of the funds has beenfited the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, that is, about M108 million. Here the list is topped by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which we help with urgently needed supplies in overcoming the consequences of the war and in socialist construction. Moreover, we are participating in financing the skilled workers training program for young Vietnamese in the GDR and annually provide some 200 Vietnamese trade unionists with a 4 week recreation and study visit to the GDR. Our solidarity is extended to Laos, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, to the South African Trade Union Federation [SACTU], to the trade unions of Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, the People's Republic of the Congo, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and of Guinea-Bissau and, last but not least, to the Palestinian and Chilean people.

Question: Could you give some more detailed information?

Answer: For example, we supported the Ethiopian working people with medicine, clothing, blankets and foodstuffs worth M4 million. Kurt Zahn, member of the FDGB presidium and secretary of the Federal Executive took these goods by a special Interflug flight to Addis Ababa and handed them over to the All-Ethiopian Trade Union Federation. The FDGB sent M3.3 million worth of clothing to SACTU for the victims of the apartheid regime.

In Beirut FDGB representatives handed over M1.5 million worth of medicine, blankets, clothing and foodstuffs to the Palestinian Red Crescent and to the Supreme Lebanese Aid Committee. These donations were intended for the victims of Israeli aggression. The FDGB solidarity donations include, in addition to the goods already mentioned, medical apparatus and equipment, technical equipment, school materials and audio-visual equipment. We sent emergency aid goods worth M5 million to the earthquake victims of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in Turkey.

Question: Are there other forms of FDGB material solidarity?

Answer: Yes, there are. They include, for example, the free training of foreign trade union functionaries at the Fritz Heckert trade union higher school. They include accommodation and care for foreign vocational trainees and students who are studying or receiving training in the GDR at the request of friendly organizations.

I would also like to mention the medical treatment and health resort cures for foreign trade unions, that is, for colleagues who have suffered severe health damage through war, maltreatment or hardships. And we provide vacations in the GDR for the families and children of trade unionists who are on strike or have been subjected to disciplinary punishment or persecution by imperialism. We spent M7.2 million on this last year. In addition, in 1977 we supported with more than M5 million the work and the solidarity drive of the WFTU with our membership dues and our contribution to the international solidarity fund. Finally, I would like to mention that financial and material solidarity of the FDGB is also practiced within the GDR. A substantial part of our solidarity funds is spent every year on the cultural and social care for our trade union veterans and for the people's solidarity. In 1977, this amounted to M36.2 million.

Question: All in all, a rather impressive solidarity balance sheet for the FDGB in 1977. What are the future prospects?

Answer: The first 4 months of 1978 show that the FDGB members have remained loyal to their internationalist class duty. There has been a further increase in donations. This will enable the FDGB to comprehensively practice solidarity quickly and effectively in the future. The FDGB's high reputation in the international arena, due to its contribution to the cause of peace and anti-imperialist solidarity, would be inconceivable without the countless initiatives of its members, without their active support and without the many solidarity actions and donations. Since the FDGB's founding we have been able to provide material solidarity [aid] in a total amount of more than M1 billion. Let me take this opportunity to cordially thank all members of our class organization for this.

HAMBURG REPORTS GDR TV CARRIES DRESDEN CHURCH SERVICE

LD131856Y Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] For the second time, the GDR today broadcast a Church program on television. On the occasion of Whitsuntide, excerpts from a Church service in the Dresden Kreuzkirche with a sermon by Johannes Hempel, bishop of Saxony, were shown on the second channel. The first Church program on GDR television was at Easter.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN EDUCATION MINISTER--Margot Honecker, GDR education minister, received on Tuesday the delegation of the Education Ministry of Socialist Ethiopia which was headed by Husein Ismail, acting education minister. The delegation is currently paying a visit of several days to the GDR for friendly talks. Also attending was Maj Berhanu Jember, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 May 78 p 1 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER

Arrival in Budapest

ID151234Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Marshal Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense, has arrived in Budapest on an official, friendly visit. Geza Foeldvari reports from Ferihegy Airport:

A military march was played to greet Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Politburo and minister of defense, at exactly 0900 at Ferihegy Airport. The Soviet minister of defense arrived at the head of a high ranking military delegation, at the invitation of Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense.

The delegation led by Marshal Ustinov was greeted with a military ceremony at Ferihegy Airport. Those present included Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, as well as members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense and generals and officers in our people's army. Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Hungary; Colonel General Naumenko, Soviet representative to Hungary of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations; Colonel General Krivda, commander in chief of the Soviet Southern Army Group and the military and air attaches of the socialist countries were also present at Ferihegy Airport.

The commanding officer of the guard of honor reported, the Soviet and Hungarian national anthems were played and the guests were greeted by members of military units. The guests went from the airport to the Ministry of Defense where they started their talks during the morning on questions of mutual interest.

Ustinov, Czinege Hold Talks

ID151832Y Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Ustinov called on the Ministry of Defense Monday afternoon, where they were received by Colonel-General Lajos Czinege and by members of the ministry's Military Council. The official talks on timely issues of mutual interest started in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The meeting was attended also by Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador to Budapest of the Soviet Union.

Ustinov Visits Army Unit

ID160924Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Marshal Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, this morning visited one of the armored car units of the Hungarian People's Army in Transdanubia. In his company is Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense. The visitors are studying the work of the unit and methods of training and instructing soldiers. Later Dmitriy Ustinov and Lajos Czinege will speak at a soldiers' assembly.

ACZEL ATTENDS FIRST MEETING OF SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ID151930Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--The Hungarian Sociological Society held its first general meeting at the Budapest headquarters of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on Monday afternoon.

Present at the general meeting were Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky, Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay as well as Mihaly Kornidesz, head of department at the HSWP Central Committee.

First Janos Szentagothai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, welcomed the foundation of the society and then Minister of Culture Impre Pozsgay made a lecture on "Sociology and Public Education."

Later on the society's leadership has been elected. Academician Sandor Szalai has been elected president. The president for the newly-founded society said to an MTI reporter: The society's task is to speed up the development and wide-spread application in practice of the theory and methodics of the Hungarian Marxist sociology.

At present about 300 sociologists are registered in about 15 research centres. Approximately 70 specialists are employed in the 3 biggest research institutes, in the sociological institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in the Institute for Social Sciences of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and in the television's mass communication centre.

OVARI HEADS DELEGATION TO GREEK PARTY CONGRESS

LD151700Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Summary] The 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party is to begin today. "The MSZMP delegation is led by Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee."

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS STATE OF SPRING FARMWORK

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 78 p 1 WA

[Text] The sowing of hot weather crops such as corn, sunflower, rice and soya will reach its final stage next week. The area sown in early spring crops such as spring barley, oats and seed peas conforms to the plan. Farms sowed an area 1 percent greater in seed peas, 2 percent greater in barley and 3 percent less in oats than projected by the plan. On the whole, sowing was completed in accordance with plan specifications. The same holds true in the case of lucerne.

Because of cool weather, only 854,000 hectares of a planned total of 1.325 million hectares of corn had been sown by the end of April. Rain early this week limited the area on which field work could be conducted. It is estimated that corn planting is 80 percent completed as of the end of this week, so that between 250,000-300,000 hectares remain to be sown. This work is urgent, because the optimum time for getting corn in the ground has passed.

Planting of potatoes has been completed everywhere except in a few hilly regions. Yields from the nearly 100,000-hectare area will meet the domestic need abundantly even in case of an average harvest. To date 90-95 percent of the sunflower crop has been sown. Farms raising soya have planted 80 percent of the 20,000 hectares destined for this crop. Of the 25,000 hectares intended for rice, 70 percent have been sown. Plans call for planting 126,000 hectares in vegetables. This work has been completed on 75,000-80,000 hectares.

The setting out of tomato plants began this week. Peppers will follow next week. Rainfall over the past days has benefitted the development of fall-sown grains and emerging spring crops as well. Only early vegetables are an exception: they will come on the market later than usual because of the cool weather.

NEPSZABADSAG ON ATTITUDES TOWARD EUROCOMMUNISM

LD121014Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 12 May 78 LD

["Press review"]

[Text] With or Without Euro? This is the title of Ferenc Varnai's article in NEPSZABADSAG. It analyzes the process whereby social struggles have deepened in several Western European countries in recent years and some of our fraternal parties have become considerably stronger.

The representatives of certain groups of the bourgeoisie have pretended to sympathize with the activities of the parties they describe as Eurocommunist. They hoped that the new path followed by these parties would be not that of scientific socialism, but of reformist distortion. They further hoped that these parties would come to oppose the communists of the socialist countries. Other groups representing the bourgeoisie have been distrustful of the endeavors of these parties from the beginning, perceiving their actions as mere tactics. Their view is that the changes which go under the name of Eurocommunism are merely tactics aimed at gaining power.

It is not in the interests of the bourgeoisie that communists should succeed anywhere. If the class struggle becomes sharper, it will become clear that the bourgeoisie sees little difference between Soviet, Italian, Hungarian or French communists. Its fundamental goal is to divide these parties and to bring them to oppose the communists of the socialist countries and to divert them from the consistent represention of the interests of the working class and the working masses and the winning of power. It also follows from this that the stronger the cooperation and unity of the communist and workers parties, the sooner these endeavors will end in failure.

More on NEPSZABADSAG Article

LD121856Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 12, (MTI)--In a lengthy article entitled "With or Without 'Euro'" by Ferenc Varnai, head of the foreign desk of NEPSZABADSAG, the daily deals Friday with Eurocommunism, the relationship between imperialist circles and Eurocommunism and the modifications in this relationship.

In the introductory part of the article, the writer recalls: "Certain bourgeois groups posed as though they watched sympathetically the activities of those communist parties which sought new paths in the struggle for democracy and socialism. In doing so, these circles had hoped the 'new path' would not be that of scientific socialism, but of reformist distortion and these parties would come into confrontation with communists in the socialist countries. They even [words indistinct] 'Eurocommunists'. But the moment these parties began to pose a danger to the rule of monopolies, and to the interests of the NATO and imperialist policies, the sympathy suddenly evaporated.

"Some other representatives of the bourgeoisie, mainly the representatives of the ruling capitalist parties, received [word indistinct] with reservation and suspicion the effort of these (communist) parties aimed at a thorough consideration of specific national conditions and their emphasis on independence, because here they saw some tactical monoeuvre whose only purpose was to undermine the rule of the monopoly capital as soon as possible," points out the article in the Budapest daily. It establishes: "Though the people who had built on the 'policy' of disintegration have not given up their hope in 'Eurocommunism', their concern is ever growing at the increasing influence of communists."

The author corroborates his assertion by listing several factors. For instance, referring to the past events, he points out that "When the acute crisis in Italy reached a turning point, and the public opinion polls in France indicated a leftist majority in the National Assembly, the class consciousness of the Carter administration at once flared up. It would not hear any more of the pluralism that would bring to expression in government the class conditions of capitalist societies which have antagonistic class structure. The ruling circles of the U.S. and their West European class-allies consider only such a government suitable which stands uniformly on the soil of the capitalist system. Many parties can share power, but only those which, in this context, stand on one side."

The article deals in greater detail with the Spanish example. "It may be recalled," says Varnai, "that Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, visited the United States early this year and in a lecture delivered at the Yale University he mentioned that in the interpretation of 'Eurocommunism' the Spanish party had, 'in many respects, gone further than many other parties'. Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security advisor of the American President who before getting the government post had been a supporter of the anti-Soviet interpretation of 'Eurocommunism', chose precisely this moment to declare: if a communist party succeeded in the fight for power, it would certainly lead to infectious consequences, and 'this infection must be checked'. What is more revealing is that no official representative of the Carter administration was willing to receive Carrillo, while the secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party who happened to visit there concurrently, was given a special treatment. With this Washington made it obvious that it was willing to take socialists into consideration as potential rulers, but the communists at no cost.

"Revealing has been the deportment of the Spanish bourgeoisie too," continues the article. "When it was necessary, the capitalist ruling party held negotiations with the PCE. What is more, as indicated by the Moncloa pact, it even concluded some compromise with the PCE. However, when the fixed level of capitalists' profit faced danger (the Moncloa pact stipulates increased state control over the private capital, improvement in social services, expropriation of lands not under cultivation, etc.), it took very firm stand in opposition to the communist party which voiced workers' demands, and the former simply sabotaged the implementation of the pact signed with the PCE. "Thus, when the class struggle sharpens and bare class interests get into confrontation with each other, it becomes clear that the bourgeoisie does not distinguish much between Soviet or Italian, Hungarian or French communists," infers the author and establishes: "It is not in the interest of the bourgeoisie that communists score success. Its only and fundamental objective is to divide and confront these parties with the fraternal parties functioning in the socialist countries and to divert them from a consistent representation of the toiling masses' interests. [words indistinct] from ending private proprietorship over means of production. It also follows from here that the stronger the unity and cohesion among communist and workers parties, the quicker failure is in store for this ambition of the bourgeoisie."

BRIEFS

VENECZI TO GENEVA--Budapest, May 12 (MTI)--Janos Veneczi, secretary of the HSWP's Control Committee, today left for Geneva to attend on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party the 11th Congress of the Swiss Labour Party, held between May 13 and 15. [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 12 May 78 LD]

BIRO-PATOLICHEV TALKS--Budapest, May 12 (MTI)--MTI's Moscow correspondent reports: Jozsef Biro, Hungarian minister for foreign trade, carried on talks in Moscow with Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister for foreign trade. The talks covered the topical issues of the Hungarian-Soviet trade in 1978. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0613 GMT 13 May 78 LD]

GIEREK, OTHERS SEE OUTGOING USSR AMBASSADOR

LD152210Y Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 15 May, PAP--First secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek today received Soviet Ambassador to Poland Stanislav Pilotovich in connection with the completion of his diplomatic mission to Poland.

On the same day in the Belweder Palace Ambassador Pilotovich was decorated with the Commander's Cross with the Star of the Order of Merit of People's Poland.

In the course of the ceremony First Secretary of the PUWP Edward Gierek cordially congratulated the ambassador on behalf of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. He emphasized that in recent years the Polish-Soviet relations entered a new, higher phase. They are close and all-round as never before. The cooperation between the PUWP and CPSU has tightened. Economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation has developed to the benefit of both fraternal nations, and social contacts have been enriched. The Polish nation cherishes the best feelings towards the Soviet people, the Soviet Union. It deeply appreciates and esteems the activity of the general secretary of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, untiring in the service to the cause of peace and friendship of nations.

Edward Gierek extended words of gratitude to Stanislav Pilotovich for his personal contribution to the further consolidation of fraternal relations linking our Marxist-Leninist parties, our nations and our states.

The ceremony in Belweder was attended by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, members of the Political Bureau and the CC Secretariat and the minister for foreign affairs Emil Wojtaszek.

JAROSZEWICZ CHAIRS MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD151838Y Warsaw PAP in English 1739 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May PAP--An assembly of Polish voivodes (district administrators) devoted to the key tasks of agriculture in the current year and subsequent years, chaired by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, was held today.

Proper use of land was recognized as the principal task in Polish agriculture. The government reviewed the proposals of further necessary projects whose execution would foster the processes of concentration of land and production and a better utilization of cultivable land, through establishment of further privileges for agricultural producers taking over and developing new lands. There are plans to increase the outlays for protection and recultivation of land. Meanwhile the strict observation of the regulations concerning the protection of cultivable land enables the authorities to prevent most fertile soils from being used for non-agricultural purposes.

Summing up the debates Piotr Jaroszewicz stated that the full and consistent implementation of the tasks set for Polish agriculture is one of most important all-Poland issues.

Thus it is a matter of extreme urgency that farmers, agricultural services and the organizations providing production services for agriculture, finally those branches of national economy whose products are used in agriculture, make a maximum effort.

Our agricultural policy is good, stated the premier at the conclusion. It opens the prospects for a more effective solving of problems in every voivodship and rural community. The point is to consistently implement this policy each day, in the interest of agriculture, countryside and the entire community.

JAROSZEWICZ, WOJTASZEK RECEIVE IRANIAN DELEGATION

LD152048Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the Iranian delegation which is staying in Poland, headed by Ja'far Sharif-Emami, the leader of the senate. During the talk, the further development of broad cooperation in economy and culture between Poland and Iran were considered. Piotr Stefanski, deputy speaker of the SEJM, took part in the meeting.

The Iranian parliamentarians also visited the speaker of the SEJM, Stanislaw Gucwa. The guests were specially interested in our electoral system, activities of people's councils and organs of state administration. They also met Emil Wojtaszek, the minister of foreign affairs.

Emil Wojtaszek explained the main principles of Poland's foreign policy. During the talk, the activities aimed at making peace permanent and for international cooperation, which are common to our both countries, were stressed.

Also today a working meeting of the Iranian delegation with a group of deputies was also held in the SEJM building. Current activities of SEJM committees and the work of deputies were discussed.

PZPR DELEGATION ATTENDS GREEK CP CONGRESS

LD152224Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Summary] The 10th congress of the Communist Party of Greece has opened in Athens. "Delegations of fraternal parties, including the delegation of the PZPR led by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Central Committee secretary, are taking part."

ZANDAROWSKI SPEAKS AT PEASANT DAY CEREMONY

LD141506Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Here in Poznan, a report from the central celebrations of the Peasant Day held in Konin today. The ceremony was attended by farmers from all regions of the Konon Voivodship.

In the afternoon, a meeting was held in the Konin Sport Palace where Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [SZ] and SEJM spokesman took the floor. Next to speak was Zdzislaw Zandarowski, the secretary of PZPR Central Committee.

[Begin Zandarowski recording] On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat, on behalf of Comrade Edward Gierek, leader of our party and nation, I warmly greet all of you and all Polish peasants on the day of the peasants. [applause]

This day, which is deeply rooted in our patriotic and progressive tradition, has changed its content and its character in People's Poland. It used to be the day of protest of the suffering masses, the masses which suffered in humiliation and deprivation, the day of struggle for agrarian reform and for social justice. Today, this is the day of comanagers and cobuilders of the new Socialist Poland, the day of the [word indistinct] social and economic transformations [words indistinct] continually developing and contributing to realization of the national program of construction of Poland, which is strong and happy.

Today this day is the day of the alliance of workers and peasants which is the basis of the universal development of our socialist fatherland. Cooperation with the PZPR, the leader of the whole nation, with the fraternal ZSL, the inheritor of the progressive peasant traditions, is a significant factor of the strengthening of this alliance.

Others who celebrate this day together with those who live in the rural countryside are the workers who produce agricultural products, agricultural machines, fertilizers and other essential products, the scientists who introduce progress to agriculture, as well as the whole nation. That is because the development of agriculture and food economy is our common, national cause. We are sure that those who live in the rural countryside and all Poles because of their high patriotism, will do everything to further implement the program of the development of the socialist fatherland mapped out by the seventh congress of our party and to fulfill the beautiful and noble goals which are appointed for Polish agriculture and Polish economy.

We celebrate today in a joyful spirit, in accordance with the tradition of many years standing. [applause] [end recording]

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO BELGIUM

AU112205Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 May 78 pp 1, 8 AU

[PAP report "The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Visited Brussels--Development of Polish-Belgian Cooperation"]

[Text] PAP, Brussels -- Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek paid an official visit to Belgium from 8-9 May at the invitation of Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet. The visit was a continuation of the high level contacts that have developed over the past few years and which help intensify cooperation between the two countries in various areas. Minister Wojtaszek was received by King Baudouin of Belgium and met with Prime Minister Leo Tindemans and Minister of the Economy Willy Claes. He also had talks with Robert Vandekerchhove, chairman of the Senate.

The foreign ministers of Poland and Belgium reviewed the current state and prospects of Polish-Belgian relations and discussed the most important international problems, paying particular attention to European issues. [paragraph continues]

They focused their attention on questions of disarmament and peaceful coexistence of states with different systems and stressed the great importance of the coming UN General Assembly special session, which should help halt the arms race and create conditions for gradually reducing armaments and for making the transition to effective disarmament. The sides expressed the urgent necessity to halt this race and to take specific disarmament steps both in the area of nuclear weapons and conventional weapons. They drew particular attention to the need to counter new qualitative or quantitative escalations of armament.

During the talks, which took place in a good and friendly atmosphere, the two sides found many points on which they concurred with regard to questions concerning primarily the European continent and the implementation of the CSCE final act principles, which makes it possible further to deepen and improve Polish-Belgian cooperation--especially political and economic cooperation.

The sides also examined certain difficulties of Polish-Belgian economic relations, caused to a great extent by the unfavorable economic situation in the Western world, and searched for ways to prevent these difficulties, which they consider to be a temporary feature. The sides stressed the need for more effectively balancing their mutual trade through creating more possibilities for selling goods in the Belgian market and through promoting modern forms of cooperation, including cooperation in third markets.

The sides noted the significance of the 1972 "Declaration of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium," the 1973 "Declaration of the Development of Friendly Relations and Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the Kingdom of Belgium" and the 1975 "Solemn Declaration on Strengthening Friendly Relations and Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the Kingdom of Belgium."

Minister Simonet's Speech

In his speech at the dinner in honor of Minister Emil Wojtaszek, Minister Henri Simonet pointed to the traditional relations of friendship linking our two nations, whose historical destinies have often been similar. He recalled the contribution made by the Poles to the establishment of the independent Belgian state in 1830 and to the liberation of part of Belgian territory from the Hitlerite occupation in 1944. The Belgians, he said, are full of sincere admiration for the patriotism and courage of the Polish people and their will to live. He expressed the conviction that Polish-Belgian relations will develop increasingly favorably and will serve the cause of security, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Minister Wojtaszek's Speech

In his reply, Minister Wojtaszek expressed his satisfaction with the high evaluation of the development of Polish-Belgian cooperation and said that he fully shared Minister Simonet's views. He noted that Belgium is an important economic partner of Poland as attested to just by the fact that in the past 7 years Polish-Belgian trade had increased sixfold. We must continue to develop this cooperation, he said, and increasingly exploit to mutual advantage the industrial potential and scientific-technical possibilities of the two countries.

Together with its socialist allies, Minister Wojtaszek continued, Poland pursues detente and security, the total implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and comprehensive cooperation among nations.

The peace and security of our fatherland are indissolubly linked to the peace and security of all Europe. Of special significance in this regard is the necessity to make detente irreversible and, especially, to reinforce it with military detente. This is a question of supreme importance in the present international situation. Bearing this in mind, the states of the socialist community have submitted a number of constructive proposals, whose acceptance would constitute a great stride along the road to detente. We are watching with concern the danger of a new technological phase of the arms race in the area of mass annihilation weapons. We believe that it is necessary to take effective measures as soon as possible in order to prevent the production of the neutron weapons and their inclusion in the armaments. I think that intensifying common efforts in favor not only of protecting the present level of detente and cooperation, but of initiating and supporting new proposals is becoming an increasingly urgent imperative for our two countries and governments.

On Tuesday Minister E. Wojtaszek ended his visit to Belgium and began his return journey to Warsaw.

Joint Communique

The joint communique published at the end of Minister Wojtaszek's official visit to Belgium states, among other things:

The two ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations and noted that these relations are developing favorably in all areas and that there are considerable possibilities for further developing them. In this connection they devoted much attention to economic relations and to implementing the Polish-Belgian accords in the areas of the economy, science and technology and finances.

Evaluating the development of the international situation in the recent period, the ministers stressed that it is necessary for all states to act to consolidate the process of positive changes in international relations, to intensify detente in Europe and the world and make it irreversible and universal.

They reaffirmed the unshakable resolve of their governments to cooperate in order to further strengthen European security and to expand mutually advantageous and comprehensive cooperation. The ministers believe that it is necessary to reinforce political detente with measures promoting detente in the military sphere. They expressed the wish that the regional disarmament negotiations in Vienna on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments as well as in associated resources in central Europe should soon result in an accord insuring an undiminished measure of security for each side.

Appreciating the importance of Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic armaments for the international situation and for the prospects of disarmament, the two ministers expressed the hope that a new accord will be signed in the immediate future.

Discussing the question of CEMA-Common Market relations, the two ministers expressed the hope that the relations between the two organizations will be settled in the near future by a written agreement.

The communique also pointed to the necessity to intensify international efforts to eliminate armed conflicts and to remove the hotbeds of tension. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and Africa and stressed the need for an equitable and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict in keeping with the principles of the Security Council resolutions and of respect for the national rights of the Palestinian people. [paragraph continues]

As for African problems, the sides expressed the view that African states should solve disputed problems peacefully and should respect the countries territorial integrity and national sovereignty. They decisively condemned the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

Minister Wojtaszek invited Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

DPA SAYS DISSIDENT FREED, NOT INTERROGATED

LD151657Y Hamburg DPA in German 1437 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw--Following his detention, which lasted nearly 48 hours, the dissident Polish historian Adam Michnik was again set free on Whitsunday. It became known from opposition circles in Warsaw that Michnik was not interrogated during his detention.

PROFESSOR CITES POLAND'S LEAD IN HUMAN RIGHTS

LD131806Y Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 12 May 78 LD

["Human Rights in Poland and in World"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May, PAP--In Poland human rights are listed in the constitution as basic rights and freedoms of the citizen, wrote Professor Lopatka in the monthly of the PUWP CC IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA. Being an important member of the international community as she is, Poland contributes largely to promotion and enactment of human rights in the world. Poland has ratified and adheres to our 11 of 19 U.N. valid conventions on human rights. Thus, from the point of view of home legislature and international obligations, Poland (like the other socialist countries) is in the lead of all countries in the whole world which promote, broaden, implement and advocate human rights.

Professor Lopatka wrote that the U.S., one of the leading capitalist countries, has ratified so far only 5 out of the 19 conventions and only those at that which are of lesser importance for either man or the civilized world. The U.S. signed covenants of human rights but took no pain yet to enact them. The situation is similar in other capitalist countries. For example, Great Britain has not ratified yet the convention on eliminating and punishing the crime of apartheid or on non-application of statutes of limitations to war crimes or crimes against humanity. Japan ratified only two conventions. Hence it is clear, wrote Professor Lopatka, that the main concern of the international community in the field of human rights is to ensure that all the states should ratify at least the most important conventions and that they are ever more fully implemented.

The broad system of norms of international law concerning human rights, Professor Lopatka went on, does not meet all the needs in this sphere. This is why the process of drafting new conventions goes on. Work is advanced on the draft of a convention on eliminating discrimination against women. Works are also under way on drafting a convention on children's rights, at Poland's initiative.

In the author's opinion, there is a need for more conventions, among others for one initiated by Poland: on spreading among young people ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between nations.

The human rights proclaimed by the U.N. do not include as yet the right to live in peace. This right is written into the Polish Constitution. It is also in the constitutions of other socialist countries. It was most fully declared by the Soviet Union in the constitution of September 7, 1977.

The elaboration and adoption of a declaration on the right to live in peace by the United Nations could serve to popularize the recognition of this right and increase its effectiveness. The situation is ripe now to propose such a draft declaration. Its adoption would become socialism's great contribution to extending and shaping human rights of both individuals and nations, concluded Professor Lopatka in the monthly of the PUWP CC.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION HITS CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

LD151010Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 14 May 78 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May, PAP--The long evolution of the foreign policy pursued by the Chinese leadership after Mao Tse-tung's death and the coup of October 6, 1977 has been for the first time crowned in such an open way, with the striving of the Chinese leaders to build "the broadest front" against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to sabotage their policy of pace and international detente, wrote Zygmunt Slomkowski in the May issue of "NOWE DROGI," the PUWP Central Committee monthly.

According to the journalist the materialization of the prospects for lasting peace in the world, and the leading role played in this respect by the Soviet Union, have influenced in a large measure the ultimate shape of China's policy line, which now openly recognizes the first socialist stae as its main opponent and the main target of attacks. Hence the practice of the Chinese foreign policy at the present stage boils down to undermining the process of detente and forming an anti-Soviet front.

In this situation it is the Soviet-American relations that arouse the keenest interest of Peking diplomacy. In their striving to worsen the controversies between the two powers the Chinese leaders made considerable concessions to the United States both on the issue of Taiwan and the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia and central Europe. At the same time Peking fully approves the anti-detente attitude of the military-industrial complex in the United States. Peking's stand on European problems is determined by identical consideration, Slomkowski opined. Peking is seeking allies on the extreme right, which openly oppose the CSCE platform and openly calls for the strengthening of NATO. Peking backs those slogans and actions of the West German right which attack peace and security in Europe. Peking openly acts against the movements and nations of the Third World which avail themselves of the support of socialist community states in their struggle for independence and social progress and which expand relations with those countries.

Referring to the latest Soviet initiative of February this year concerning the establishment of good-neighbourly relations with China and its rejection by Peking, Slomkowski wrote that this was plain evidence that the Chinese leadership and government do not seek normalization. On the contrary, they are avoiding any steps in this sphere which might be recognized as abandoning the policy pursued for years at the expense of peace. This policy contradicts the striving to build a future based on detente and cooperation, on full implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, stated Slomkowski in the PUWP Central Committee theoretical and political organ.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S PEKING VISIT

Arrives 15 May

AU151430Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, (AGERPRES), 15/5/1978--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Peking on May 15 for an official visit of friendship at the invitation of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

On this visit, Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P.; Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Musat, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.; Vasile Pungan, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister at the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the group of advisers to the president of the republic.

At the airport of the capital city of the People's Republic of China welcoming the guests were Hua Kuo-feng, Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Vice-Premier Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Vice-Premier Ch'en Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Wu Te, member of the political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Huang Hua, member of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs; Li Ch'iang, member of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, minister of foreign trade; K'ang K'o-ch'ing, member of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation; Lin Chia-mei [name as received; no title given] and other officials.

On alighting from the plane, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed friendly and most cordially by Hua Kuo-feng.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng [shook] hands warmly expressing their satisfaction for this meeting, an event of exceptional significance for the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The distinguished guests were then greeted by other Chinese party and state leaders.

Thousands of inhabitants of the capital city who came to the airport warmly welcomed the guests cheering at length, for the friendship between the C.C.P. and the R.C.P., between the People's Republic of China and Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng seated then in a car making for Peking.

Hundreds of thousands of inhabitants welcomed them. The boulevards were festively adorned with red sashes on which wishes of welcome and warm words for the Romanian-Chinese friendship were written.

On entering the Tienanmen Square, a grandiose show was given in honour of the R.C.P. general secretary, gathering over 100,000 people.

At the residence reserved for the distinguished Romanian guests, Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the R.C.P. and Romanian state leadership conversed cordially with Hua Kuo-feng, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing and with other leaders of the Chinese party and state.

Begins Talks

AU151700Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] Official talks began today in Peking at the palace of the People's Republic of China [PRC] people's representatives' assembly between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council.

The talks are attended for Romania by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrades Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat, Vasile Pungan; Nicolae Gavrilescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee and Romania' ambassador to Peking; Marin Enache, personal secretary to the Romanian president; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Dumitru Nistor, deputy minister of machine building industry.

For China, the talks are attended by Comrades Li Hsien-nien, deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Keng Piao, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the State Council; Chen Mu-hua, candidate member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Li Chiang, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Yu Chan, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yu-ming, deputy minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Li Ting-chuan, PRC ambassador to Bucharest; Yu Hung-liang, deputy director of the Liaison Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Liu Hua, deputy director of the department protocol.

The two sides began an exchange of information and views on the development of socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the PRC, on the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CCP and between the two countries and peoples, and on the international situation and major political issues and the peoples' struggle for progress, socialism and peace.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction the continuous development of the relations of solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples; relations which have been given a strong impetus especially as a result of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the PRC in 1971 and of the talks held and agreements concluded with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

At the same time, both the Romanian and the Chinese sides expressed the desire and determination to identify new and varied possibilities to substantially expand their cooperation in all areas of activity, so that the current visit, the summit talks being held on this occasion and the agreements that will be concluded should mark a new and higher stage in the manysided development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, in the Romanian-Chinese friendship; in the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of international peace, socialism and understanding.

The talks are proceeding in a spirit of warm friendship and comradely understanding.

Honored at Dinner

AU152035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 15/5/1978--The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of China gave a banquet on May 15 in the Great Hall of the People, in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Hua Kuo-feng raised toasts during the banquet.

Delivers Toast

AU152045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Report on President Nicolae Ceausescu's 15 May toast at Peking official dinner]

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 15/5/1978--The Romanian and Chinese peoples are linked by old traditions of solidarity in the fight against foreign oppression and domination, for national and social liberation, for the revolutionary transformation of society, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated in his toast raised at the banquet given for him in Peking. I remember with great pleasure my previous visits to the People's Republic of China, the Romanian head of state went on, and especially the latest visit in 1971 when we met and had fruitful talks with the great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, with the [word indistinct] son of China, Premier Chou En-lai. Consequent to the understandings reached at that time, the multilateral cooperation intensified, just as the contacts on a party and state line, and the swap of experience in socialist construction.

Stressing that his current visit to the People's Republic of China is an expression of the Romanian-Chinese friendship, a visit during which there will be meetings and talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, with the other party and state leaders of People's China, the Romanian head of state said: I am convinced it will go down as a moment of utmost importance in the history of the relations of solidarity between our parties and peoples, in the interest of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace.

Evoking next the successes recorded by the Chinese people in carrying through the objectives of the program endorsed by the 11th Congress of the CCP, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

The guarantee of the Chinese people's victories is its revolutionary force, heroism and tenacity it has proved both in the fight for shaking off the imperialist yoke, the foreign domination, and in the gigantic work for the removal of the consequences of the past exploitation and oppression, for the building of the new life, for ensuring China's (?march) forward on the road of socialism.

The guarantee of these victories also resides in the people being led by the Chinese Communist Party which, at head with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, creatively applies the principles of Marxism-Leninism to China's conditions, rallies the efforts and heads the great, 900-million strong Chinese nation toward fresh stages of progress and civilization, of welfare and happiness.

The People's Republic of China plays an important and active role in [the] international arena, in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against any form of domination and exploitation, for the cause of freedom and independence of the people's, for peace and progress the world over.

As close friends and comrades, the Romanian president stated, we wholeheartedly rejoice and congratulate you on the great achievements recorded so far.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then spoke of the current concerns of the Romanian people, emphasizing that it is engrossed in the successful translation into life of the decisions of the 11th congress and of the national conference, of the RCP programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism. The unshakable unity of the people around the RCP, the speaker stressed, is the safe guarantee of our unabated march forward, of defending and developing the revolutionary gains, of strengthening the homeland's independence and sovereignty.

Referring next to Romania's contribution to the general fight for socialism, progress and peace, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

We appreciate that a fundamental feature of the current stage is a heightening of the policy of redividing the world into spheres of influence and domination, of the old imperialist, colonialist policy of strength and dictate, which generate tension and endanger security and peace. We also witness the ever stronger affirmation of the people's will to see an end put to this policy, to any form of oppression and immixture, to live and develop free, on the road of progress, without any outside immixture, in keeping with their own will and aspirations.

We give pride (?of) place to the development of the relations of friendship with all socialist countries, to the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries. We also expand our exchanges with all states, irrespective of social system. We firmly ground our relations on the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, of observing each peoples' sacred right to decide its destiny by itself--principles which assert themselves ever more in the world arena as the only ones that can guarantee the peoples' peace and cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then emphasized the utmost attention Romania pays to the improvement of the political climate in Europe, where powerful contradictions are manifest today, and huge armed forces and opposing military blocs are facing each other, which spells serious dangers at the cause of peace.

We campaign for the establishment of new relations, that should provide all European states the guarantee that they are protected against the danger of an armed aggression from the outside, against immixture in their internal affairs, President Nicolae Ceausescu said. Drawing conclusions from the unsatisfactory results of the recent Belgrade conference, we consider it necessary that the people's fight be intensified for the implementation of the Helsinki act as a unitary whole.

After having pointed out that Romania campaigns actively for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension and conflict, which can snowball at any time into another world conflagration, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated:

(?Romania) [words indistinct] the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, based on the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, on the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue--through the foundation of a national state of its own, included--on the observance of independence, sovereignty and integrity of all states in the region.

The Romanian head of state then [words indistinct] the need for concrete disarmament measures. On nuclear disarmament first of all, [he] expressed Romania's determination to make her full contribution to the UN special session on disarmament marking a step ahead on this line.

He highlighted the stringent necessity [word indistinct] to liquidate the phenomenon of underdevelopment [and] the world's division into rich countries and poor countries, the necessity of building a new economic and political order, grounded on the observance of every people's right to use its national riches in its own interest, on equitable international cooperation banning any form of spoiling the produce of other peoples' work, and facilitating the [word indistinct] countries' access to the gains of modern civilization.

We declare and work resolutely for the eliminating the remnants of colonialism in Africa, against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, for the right to free and sovereign development of the peoples in Namibia and Rhodesia.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the settlement of the (?thorny) issues facing mankind calls for the active and equal participation in international life of all countries, irrespective of their size and especially of the developing countries, of the non-(?aligned) countries, and requires the strengthening of the solidarity and united fight of all advanced, anti-imperialist forces, of all peoples. We note with satisfaction that Romania and China closely collaborate internationally in many domains, for the attainment of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples after free development on the path of progress, after fruitful collaboration, understanding and peace, for independence and sovereignty, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated in conclusion.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON DISARMAMENT

AU1314402 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 13 May 78 AU

["Resolution of Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party on Romania's Stand vis-a-vis Disarmament Issues, Nuclear Disarmament First of All"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/5/1978--The first part of this document released today in Bucharest reads among others:

The RCP and the Government of Romania consider that the cessation of the arms race and the switch over to concrete disarmament measures is a primordial task of contemporaneity.

They set out from the conception that switching over to concrete disarmament measures is an inseparable part of the process of improving the political relations world-wide, of heightening the confidence among states, of consolidating international detente.

In this sense, of decisive importance is the foundation of international relations on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, territorial integrity, mutual advantage, non-recourse to force and threat with force.

Non-recourse to force in the settlement of international disputes would lead to extinguishing the hotbeds of conflict in the world and would prevent others from emerging, would favour a constructive approach to outstanding issues, would render the arms race meaningless, would provide most favourable ground for a switch over to disarmament measures.

Romania considers that an end must be put to the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of domination, oppression and exploitation of other peoples, the undelayed liquidation must be ensured of the practices of racialism and apartheid, each people's right observed to be master of its own destiny and its national resources, to organize its life and choose its development way according to its will and interests, without any outside immixture.

Of greatest importance for the consolidation of world peace is the development of the relations of collaboration among all states, irrespective of social system, the elimination of the artificial obstacles affecting these relations.

Romania attaches cardinal import to the filling of the gaps among states, to liquidating the world's division into rich and poor brought about by the long-conducted colonialist policy, to overcoming underdevelopment, building a new world economic order.

Taking account of the complexness of world issues, of the principle of equal rights of the states, the interdependencies in the contemporary world, Romania considers that the solutioning of the big issues facing mankind today calls for the creation of the adequate framework for the active and direct participation in international life of all states, irrespective of the size of their territory or of the population, of their economic and military strength, or of social system.

Firmly declaring and campaigning for the achievement of disarmament and of nuclear disarmament first of all, the RCP and the Government of Romania emphasize that the intensification of the arms race aggravates all negative processes in international life, sharpens the whole of world contradictions, spelling an extremely serious danger at peoples' peace and security.

Arming has a negative influence on the whole of inter-state relations, being inseparably linked to the tendencies toward a new division of the world, and being the main instrument of the policy of strength, domination and pressure on states. The policy of arming poisons the international atmosphere, feeds mistrust and suspicion among states and peoples, being quite opposite to the demands of establishing new international relations, grounded on the observance of the principles of independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs. Likewise, the arming is a major obstacle in the political, negotiated settlement of international disputed issues.

To record progress in disarmament and ensure all states' security, it is essential that the achievement of an equilibrium be pursued, by continually lowering the ceiling of arming so as to reduce the arms, instead of increasing them. These reductions should not be to the detriment of anyone, should not generate unilateral advantages and should be made under proper and efficient control ensuring the strict observance of the decisions agreed upon.

In the light of all these considerations, the second part of the resolution shows, the RCP and the Government of Romania have always considered that disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily, is an imperative demand of [the] present-day world.

The RCP and the Government of Romania consider that in the disarmament field the stage of sterile discussions be, finally, overcome, and the road be opened to begin concrete negotiations aimed at a real reduction and cessation of the arms race, of nuclear arms race primarily.

At the same time, setting out from the fact that a new conflagration would most seriously jeopardize all countries, that the cont'nuation of the arms race entails sacrifices and affects all peoples, Romania considers that the disarmament problems are of a universal concern and must be solved with the active participation of all states without distinction as to system or size. For this reason Romania considers that the UN special session is the most representative and adequate world forum for a thorough debate of the disarmament problems.

The third part of the document shows among others:

The R.C.P. and the Government of Romania appreciate that a goal as such scope as general and complete disarmament is, can be attained only gradually, by partial measures, transitory in character.

In this spirit, for the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament to inaugurate an effective process of disarmament, the RCP and the Government of Romania consider that the following measures should be considered and unanimously agreed upon:

The freezing of military expenditures at the 1978 level and their gradual reduction, beginning with 1979, so that by 1985, these expenditures be at least 10-15 per cent lower than in 1978.

The freezing of military effectives and armaments of the states at the 1978 level and initiation of their gradual lowering, so that by 1985 the current level should drop by 10-15 per cent and even more in the case of the countries possessing larger military strength.

The firm commitment by all the states not to locate new troops and armaments on the territory of foreign states.

Along this line, a first step could be a 10-15 per cent reduction and then the withdrawal to their own country of the troops and armaments located on the territories of other states until their complete withdrawal within the national frontiers and the liquidation of military bases on the territory of other countries. The withdrawn troops could be demobilized, and the plant in the quitted bases could be used for pacific purposes.

In the same order of ideas, to remove the danger of military confrontations and stimulate the process of international detente, it becomes necessary to ensure the gradual diminution of the activity of military blocs, as a transitory measure for their simultaneous abolition. For a beginning, the countries belonging to military blocs should pledge to refuse admission of new states to these bodies, as well as not to increase their military strength and equipment of armament, nuclear included, above the 1978 level.

Moreover, under international understandings agreed upon by the sides, concrete negotiations should be started for the abolition of the military blocs existing in the world.

Military disengagement [should be enacted] at the frontiers between states, by the setting up of security zones within 15-20 km from the frontier free of troops and armaments.

To prevent tension in interstate relations, accomplish military disengagement and reduce the danger of armed confrontations, it is necessary to fully apply and generalize on the scale of all continents, the measures contained in the final act of the conference on European security and cooperation.

Setting out from the place and role of Europe in the system of international relations, from the fact that the biggest military forces are amassed on the European Continent, it is necessary that priority be given to the measures aiming at military disengagement in Europe and at switching over to disarmament on the continent. Efficient disarmament measures in this sense would be:

--The taking by all states participant in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe of firm pledges regarding reduction and cessation of military maneuvers, of any showdown of force at the frontier of other countries,

--Reduction by 10-15 per cent until 1985 of foreign troops and weaponry stationed on the territories of other European states, concomitantly with the reduction in the same proportion of national troops of all countries.

--Inauguration of negotiations on the concomitant abolition of the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, under conditions of measures guaranteeing the security and sovereignty of all peoples in Europe, and excluding the possibility of surprise attacks against any country,

--Conclusion of an all-European pact by all states participant in the conference on European security and cooperation, to comprise the commitment of giving up force and its threatened use.

Special attention paid to measures aimed at halting the nuclear arms race and to the conditions required for nuclear disarmament. To attain that end, the following are proposed:

--The commitment of the nuclear states not to use these weapons against the non-nuclear states, not to locate new nuclear weapons in the territory of other foreign countries,

--An agreement on stopping nuclear weapon manufacture, halting their improvement and testing and a commitment of all the states not to manufacture such weapons in the future,

--Stopping the manufacture of fissionable materials for military purposes and their reallocation to peaceful uses in all countries that have made them. Also that part of them be renounced to be used for peaceful purposes by every state that may wish to,

--The commitment of all the states taking part in the special session of the U.N. General Assembly to initiate negotiations for a total nuclear weapon ban treaty,

--The creation of areas of international peace and cooperation free of nuclear weapons.

Socialist Romania stresses again the need for nuclear disarmament measures to be accompanied by appropriate measures to expand the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Every discrimination in this area should be removed to ensure every state free access to the scientific and technological gains in the nuclear field, to expand international cooperation within a broad international cooperation.

Cessation of the manufacture and elimination from the military forces, the ban on the use of any mass destruction weapon--chemical, bacteriological weapons, of those altering the ecological environment and of the neutron bomb. All the states that take part in the U.N. special session should make a solemn pledge not to use such weapons, to stop their manufacture and gradually reduce the present arsenals to their complete liquidation.

Strengthening the role and responsibility of the United Nations Organization in achieving disarmament.

Romania considers that the United Nations Organization should take a far more active and efficient part in the promotion and implementation of disarmament measures.

Setting out from the conviction that the United Nations Organization can and must find solutions to halt the arms race, Romania considers it necessary for the UN General Assembly to actually and integrally exercise its attributions as far as the disarmament problems are concerned, to systematically organize thorough analysis of the situation in arming, of the principles that should govern the disarmament activities, working out measures and recommendations conducive to the cessation of the arms race and to disarmament.

Romania also considers that urgent measures are necessary for improving and widening the activity of the Geneva committee, aiming in particular at the starting of effective negotiations on the essential problems of disarmament and, first of all, of nuclear disarmament, the democratization of the (?chairing) and of the procedures of the proceeding, the ensuring of open negotiations submitted to the control of the international public opinion, the ensuring of the conditions to any state concerned to participate in the disarmament negotiations, the setting up of subcommittees and panels to examine the various disarmament problems sent to the committee by UN resolutions, as well as other measures helping the democratization and increased efficiency of its activity.

The carrying out of all measures aiming at halting the arms race and the beginning of disarmament should proceed under the adequate control.

The RCP and the Government of Romania share the idea of setting up an international disarmament body in which all states should take part and which should operate within the United Nations and under the direct authority of the General Assembly.

Agreed could be also that the first commission of the UN General Assembly, which under the charter has specific attributions as regards the states' international security, should deal exclusively with the disarmament problems.

With a view to guaranteeing international peace and security, Romania considers necessary the improvement and completion of the institutional frame and of the instruments the United Nations Organization has for the solving of inter-state disputes. Of a sure utility in this respect would be the setting up of a good offices and conciliation body, to play an active part in preventing tension, in preventing conflicts and in seeking out adequate solutions--a body subordinated to the UN General Assembly.

Setting forth these proposals, the last section of the document stresses, the RCP and the Government of Romania also reaffirm their receptivity to any other concrete constructive proposals, which might contribute to the negotiation of agreements leading to halting the arms race and then to disarmament.

Socialist Romania is convinced it is essential that substantive, clear and committing documents be agreed upon at the UN General Assembly special session, that should open up new perspective in the approach to the disarmament issues, establish recommendations meant to bring about actual progress in disarmament.

It is imperiously necessary that the session proceed in a working spirit of receptivity and mutual regard, by avoiding sterile debates and focussing all strivings on reaching generally acceptable conclusions.

Romania addresses an appeal to all governments, all world states to make their contribution for the social session to unfold successfully.

The RCP, and Romania address to all peoples the call to most forcefully make their voice and will heard for disarmament measures to be inaugurated in the name of developing the civilization, of quiet and prosperity in all homes, in the name of the noble ideals of peace.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO SWISS LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

AU152056Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 15 May 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 15/5/1978--The Romanian Communist Party has sent a message of salute to the 11th Congress of the Swiss Labour Party.

Romanian communists, working people of Romania--the message stresses--follow with keen interest and feelings of solidarity the activity deployed by your party for the consolidation of the unity of action of the working class, in defence of the interests of the people's mass, and for the attainment of their aspirations after democracy and social progress.

We are also pleased to emphasize the fruitful development of political, economic, cultural, technico-scientific and other relations between Romania and Switzerland, the determination to work henceforth, too, for the development of these relations, for the expansion of the Romanian-Swiss collaboration internationally, in the interest of our peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

The message then informs about the way how the Romanian people carries through the decisions of the 11th congress, of the national conference of the RCP, for the translation into life of the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, and about Romania's activity in the field on foreign policy.

Referring to the RCP relations with the other communist and workers' parties, the message concludes:

Following its steadfast principled line, the RCP strengthens and diversifies its relations of friendship and international solidarity with all communist and workers' parties, declares for a new-type unity, grounded on the observance of independence, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, on every party's inalienable right to autonomously elaborate its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in conformity with the specific socio-political conditions. We also develop the collaboration with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

TITO ADDRESSES PRESIDENCY; HODZA ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT

LD151824Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held this afternoon at the white villa on Brioni under the chairmanship of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito.

The session was attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Since according to the SFRY Constitution the 1-year mandate of Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the Presidency, has expired, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova, was elected new vice president of the SFRY Presidency at the session.

When the election of the new vice president of the presidency was announced, President Tito addressed the members of the Presidency with these words:

Today when, as in previous years, the election of the new vice president of the SFRY Presidency is being held, we can note with satisfaction that the SFRY Presidency has in the past year carried out successfully its functions and has, with its work, contributed to the further development and consolidation of self-managing economic and sociopolitical relations in our country.

The Presidency's exceptional activity last year was manifested in the sphere of international relations and Yugoslavia's foreign policy. This is also understandable if one bears in mind that last year we made a series of very significant and meaningful international visits and visits at the highest level. The entire foreign political activity of our country represents a very significant contribution to the consolidation of peace in the world, to the rapprochement and cooperation of peoples and countries as well as to the deepening of their mutual understanding and trust, which is in line with the principled, independent and nonalined policy of Socialist Yugoslavia. At the same time we can note that in the implementation of Yugoslavia's international policy and cooperation with other countries, all subjects of our self-managing community took an active part.

In addition to the very intensive activity in the sphere of international relations, the Presidency has, with its political attitudes and conclusions, worked very actively also in other social spheres in which, in line with the constitution, it has direct responsibility, such as implementing the equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and coordinating the joint interests of the republics and autonomous provinces, questions of the all-people's defense and the protection of the constitutional order.

Comrade Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the Presidency, contributed considerably to this activity by the Presidency last year; with his personal commitment and initiatives he coordinated the work of the Presidency and carried out his duty very thoroughly. Recently, on my behalf he also carried out a very significant mission in friendly and nonalined countries of Asia--Burma, Indonesia, Nepal and India. For all this, I thank him on behalf of all of us and on my own behalf.

Turning then to the newly elected vice president, Fadilj Hodza, President Tito said:

Comrade Fadilj Hodza faces a major task. I am convinced that he will carry it out successfully just as comrades before him carried out this duty very well to my and our great satisfaction, by contributing to the consolidation of our social system. In this very responsible work, Comrade Fadilj Hodza can count on the support of all of us and I wish him much success in his work.

At the end Stevan Doronjski thanked Comrade Tito most warmly for everything which he has done and is doing, with his great commitment, to make the work of the Presidency as efficient as possible and for the support and recognition extended to him during his work as vice president.

DJURANOVIC REELECTED AS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT

LD160950Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the proposal of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today elected Veselin Djuranovic president of the Federal Executive Council.

On Veselin Djuranovic's proposal, graduate engineer Branislav Ikonic, Dr Ivo Margan, graduate engineer Andrej Marinc, Dragoljub Stavrev and Gojko Ubiparip were elected vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council.

MARKOVIC ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SFRY ASSEMBLY

LD151759Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1237 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At the joint session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly Dragoslav Markovic, until now president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, was elected president of the delegate Yugoslav Assembly of the second convocation.

Rudi Kolak (Bosnia-Hercegovina), Ivan Kukoc (Croatia), Kiro Hadzi Vasilev (Macedonia), Sinan Hasani (Kosovo) and Sreta Kovacevic (Vojvodina) were elected SFRY Assembly vice presidents. Janez Lukac (Slovenia) has been elected general secretary of the Yugoslav Assembly.

Having elected chamber presidents and vice presidents at separate sessions, the delegates of both chambers gathered in the great hall of the SFRY Assembly. In addition to the newly elected delegates the first session of the delegate SFRY Assembly of the second convocation was also attended by Vidoje Zarkovic, Fadilj Hodza, Kiro Gligorov, Veselin Djuranovic, Stane Dolanc, Marin Cetinic, Kosta Nadj, Nikola Sekulic, Ilija Vakic, Azem Vlasi, Pero Korobar, Momcilo Milovanovic, Dr Vuko Goce Gucetic, Dragoje Dragojevic, Anton Polajner, Rade Galeb, as well as several members of the Federal Executive Council.

Under the chairmanship of Dobroslav Culafic the delegates then heard the proposal that Dragoslav Markovic be elected president of the SFRY Assembly. On behalf of 30 delegates the proposal was read by Mihajlo Javorski, a delegate from Croatia.

The delegates greeted Mihajlo Javorski's statement with applause. Then Dobroslav Culafic, who chaired the session, called upon the member-delegates of the Federal Chamber to give their views on the proposal of a group of delegates that Dragoslav Markovic, a delegate in the Federal Chamber from Serbia, be elected president of the SFRY Assembly.

The delegates of the Federal Chamber unanimously approved the proposal by a group of delegates and immediately afterward this was also done unanimously by the delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Dobroslav Culafic then announced that Dragoslav Markovic has been elected new president of the SFRY Assembly. The delegates greeted their new president with a tremendous applause. He made the following solemn statement: "I hereby state that I will discharge my duties responsibly and conscientiously and that I will fight for the protection of the sovereignty, independence and integrity of our country and for the implementation of the power of the working class and of all the working people, that I will work for the implementation of brotherhood and unity and for the equality of nations and nationalities, for the development of a socialist self-management society and for the fulfillment of joint interests of the working people and citizens, and of the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

After the solemn statement had been read Dobroslav Culafic, on behalf of all the delegates, congratulated Dragoslav Markovic on his election and wished him much success in his work in his new high post. The floor was then taken by the new president of the SFRY Assembly, Dragoslav Markovic.

Milan Janovski has been elected deputy general director of the SFRY Assembly.

This ended the session today of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly. At their joint session tomorrow both chambers will elect the president, the vice presidents and members of the Federal Executive Council and also chairmen of federal committees.

Addresses Assembly

LD151800Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 15 May 78 LD

["Dragoslav Markovic's speech"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In expressing my thanks for the trust and recognition shown to me by electing me president of the SFRY Assembly, I would like, first of all, to express my deep conviction that all of us, delegates of the SFRY Assembly of this term, will carry out our duties with the greatest responsibility and make a fresh contribution to the further self-managing socialist development and to the consolidation of the SFRY, the equitable community of our nations and nationalities and their socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

Behind us are 4 years of fruitful and very significant work, not merely of the first delegate SFRY Assembly but also of the entire delegate system. Although this period is not a long one and although the experiences are not vast, when such major, fundamental and revolutionary changes in the sociopolitical system as the introduction of the delegate system are at stake, they are very significant and essential and make possible a speedier progress and speedier development in the coming period.

Allow me, therefore, to express on behalf of all of us full respect for the contribution made and recognition to all delegates who over the past 4 years have worked so persistently and with such significant results.

The position of the socialist republics as sovereign states and the constitutional position of socialist autonomous provinces and their joint responsibility for the policy of the country and for its future represent a new quality in relations in our socialist community and exert a fundamental influence on the new position, place and role of the SFRY Assembly and the relations in the federation.

In the entire postwar period, in the continuity of the work of the SFRY Assembly, every mandate period has been marked by the implementation of adopted decisions and measures as well as by the determining of new orientations and new tasks. The results achieved since the adoption of the new constitution, but above all the consolidated of the revolutionary and action unity of the League of Communists, the very positive mood of all the working people and citizens and the further increase in the decisive influence of the working class in all spheres of our social life as well as the forthcoming decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, will represent a powerful foundation on which we, the delegates of this term of the SFRY Assembly, will, together with assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and all social and self-managing structures, implement our programs and contribute to the further progress of our socialist community, construction of self-managing socialism and thus also to the consolidation and further development of the achievements of our revolution.

I wish all of you comrade delegates, much success in the work before us.

CULAFIC ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

LD151746Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The first session of the Federal Chamber of the delegate SFRY Assembly of the second term was held in Belgrade today. According to the standing order of this chamber, the first session, upon completion of the elections, was chaired by the oldest delegate of the Federal Chamber, Muhamed Grebo from Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The session verified the mandate of the delegates who had been elected in the republics and provinces as members of the Federal Chamber. The Federal Chamber is composed of 30 delegates from each of the republics and 20 delegates from each of the two autonomous provinces.

At the proposal of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Elections and Appointments, Dobroslav Culafic, up to now vice president of the Federal Executive Council, was elected president of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber. Mihajlo Javorski (Croatia) was elected vice president of the Federal Chamber, and Krste Calovski (Macedonia) was elected secretary.

Having been formally sworn in, Dobroslav Culafic, the newly elected president of the Federal Chamber, stressed that in the past 4 years the delegate system has affirmed itself as an irreplaceable form of the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic and political relations.

Culafic stressed that the delegates face very extensive and complex tasks also in the next 4 years. "A particular place in these taks will be taken by the attitudes and the policy to be determined at the forthcoming 11th congress of the LCY.

"This will oblige us to pay particular attention in the near future to the monitoring of the implementation and application of the numerous laws which we adopted in the process of coordinating legislation with the constitution. This means we now have to pay greater attention to the analysis of practice; we must set in train here at the Federal Chamber the broadest debate on what is going on in life, what is being changed and promoted in actual relations in associated labor, in self-managing organizations and sociopolitical communities, and at what pace, and this means that we must monitor more intensively and in a more organized manner the implementation of the policy which is being determined by laws and other assembly documents. It is here that we have to seek the motives and to determine the need to adopt and the contents of new legislation or the improvement of existing solutions," Dobroslav Culafic said.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

LD151905Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Rijeka--After congratulating the construction workers and those present on their great labor success, the drilling of the Ucka tunnel, and expressing his conviction that this major labor victory will give a new powerful stimulus to the raising of material conditions and to general social progress, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said at the ceremony in Rijeka to mark the drilling of the Ucka tunnel:

"There is no doubt that the drilling of a tunnel through Mount Ucka is one of the great construction enterprises which visibly marks the Tito epoch of socialist construction in Yugoslavia, an epoch of revolutionary social changes and huge achievements on the path toward the all-round material upsurge of our socialist community of free and equal nations and nationalities.

"The significance of this great labor victory is all the greater in that it has been won at the time of the 35th jubilee anniversary of the union of Istria and other regions to the motherland, the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the SFRY. We are joyful that this jubilee is marked precisely by the building of a tunnel through Mount Ucka, by which is realized the centuries old dream of the people of Istria.

"With the union of Istria with Croatia and Yugoslavia, the greatest heritage of the people of this region was realized, fought for and won in the national liberation struggle. Conscious of the essence and significance of the struggle for national liberation and the struggle of the working class for its rights and freedoms, the Croatians and Italians of Istria by their struggle and sacrifices in the national liberation war and in the socialist revolution, together with the struggle of all nations and nationalities of our country, laid granite foundations for the realization of material prosperity, freedom, democracy and socialism. Indissolubly linked by brotherhood and unity, cemented by the blood of the best sons and daughters of our country, constantly strengthened national equality of all our nations and nationalities, determinedly struggling against all attempts at varying nationalisms and other antisocialist tendencies and irresistibly blazing the paths of self-managing socialism--paths of a truly new life in which the freedom, equality and right of the working man to decide on his own fate will be triumphant--the working class, working people, all nations and nationalities of our country led by the League of Communists and Comrade Tito, are more united and stronger than ever today.

"Self-management socialism, stressed Djuranovic, is growing closer and is increasingly a direct practice and our reality, despite all the shortcomings, problems, delays and nondevelopment of self-management relations. Millions of working people in our country are today, thanks to the system of socialist management, directly and through the process of delegate decisionmaking, creators of basic decisions and solutions in all areas of social life."

Stressing that in the years between the 10th and 11th LCY congresses the international position of the SFRY had been further consolidated, our foreign policy had been reaffirmed and our country's authority in the world had risen greatly, Veselin Djuranovic said that these had been years of exceptional effort by our country in the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension, for peaceful settlement of open international problems and development of equal international cooperation, for the strengthening of the nonalined movement as an independent international factor and of the search for solutions to one of the greatest problems and sharpest contradictions in the modern world--the reduction of the abyss between the developing countries and the developed countries of the world. In this period Tito's name has even more become a symbol of the struggle for respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, a symbol of the struggle for the democratization of international political relations.

He stressed that in our pride at our achievements and results we must not for one moment give way to self-satisfaction.

All the more so in that our dynamic material development and authentic social self-managing system have put and continue to put on the agenda new problems, new questions; in that many contradictions in material development accompany us; in that we are confronted with lagging behind in respect of certain qualitative factors of economic activity; in that we are not without weaknesses and faults; in that we encounter phenomena of lack of responsibility and irrational behavior in the expenditure of income; in that we are blazing unknown trails of social development; in that we live in a world divided into blocs and filled with no small number of hotbeds of conflict; in that in addition to unfavorable economic trends in the world, the abyss between the developing and highly developed countries has been deepened, with all the consequences deriving from this the most major contradiction in the modern world.

"The results we have achieved, stressed Djuranovic, inspire us and must constantly inspire us to fresh creative efforts, to new endeavors and intensive work. At the same time the constant objective criticial analysis of the situation, of the problems and of the shortcomings must of necessity be a powerful weapon of the League of Communists and of all subjective socialist forces with the object in view of producing better, more efficient, more organized and more productive work. In this respect we must always follow the great revolutionary example of Comrade Tito.

Our 11th LCY Congress will afford a fresh, a great opportunity, indeed, at which we must summarize the overall results of our work and struggle during the past 4 years. We are confident that the 11th LCY Congress will signify a new powerful mobilization of all the forces of the working class and of the working people of our country and of all conscious socialist forces led by the League of Communists concerning the implementation of the great objectives of our struggle--for full victory of self-management socialism."

Continuing his speech Djuranovic stressed that the commissioning of the Ucka tunnel in a certain sense goes beyond the border of Croatia and Yugoslavia in its significance. "This new highway, he said, is also important for the further expansion of the friendly relations and cooperation with neighboring friendly Italy which are already developing to the satisfaction of both sides--in particular since the signing of the well-known Osimo agreements.

"The builders' success in drilling a tunnel though Mount Ucka falls at a time when the inhabitants of these areas of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and also of other areas bordering on Italy are directly aware of and value the meaning of an open border and unhindered traffic of people and goods between Yugoslavia and Italy. It is precisely the population of the border areas who always feel first the positive effects of goodneighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation.

"In this context we see particularly the importance of the position and also the right of national minorities in Yugoslavia and Italy, which are active subjects and a bridge for the development of all-round friendly cooperation between our two states. The further affirmation of such a historically positive role of minorities in relations between our countries points at the same time to our duty to constantly exert mutual efforts toward the further unhindered development of these relations. We therefore appraise highly the Italian Government's express readiness to undertake in the spirit of the Osimo agreements the necessary legal measures to guarantee the final and global regularization of the position of our national minorities in Italy.

"The positive results in Yugoslav-Italian cooperation have demonstrated that only by means of patient and democratic dialog has it been possible to free our mutual relations from the difficult heritage left us by World War II. For us in Yugoslavia there is not and cannot be any doubt that just such a development and such a policy on the part of the Yugoslav and Italian governments contribute directly to the realization of the ideas and principles contained in the final act of the Helsinki CSCE. Yugoslavia has a great interest in continuing such positive processes for the good of both neighboring countries and in the interest of peace in this part of the world and further afield.

"We regard with anxiety every disruption of the further democratic development of friendly Italy. Therefore, every attempt by antidemocratic forces to destabilize our Adriatic neighbor, from wherever this attempt may come, always meets with our undivided condemnation. We are deeply convinced that the Italian people and its democratic forces will find solutions to overcome the forces of darkness. Our public opinion has with deep sorrow condemned the loathsome evil terrorist act of which Aldo Moro, the eminent Italian politician and statesman, was the victim," Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in conclusion.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON NONALINED COORDINATING MEETING

LD131812Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign affairs commentary is devoted to the meeting of the coordinating bureau in Havana. Milika Sundic says:

Though the venue of the ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau has been changed from Kabul to Havana, nothing has changed in the approach to this important meeting which is a part of the preparations for the ministerial conference in Belgrade and the sixth summit in Havana. Afghanistan, where a change of government has recently taken place, has been unable to host the meeting of the coordinating bureau, but remains faithful to nonalined policy.

The agenda for the meeting of the coordinating bureau was determined earlier and there is no need to change it. It goes without saying that this does not mean that the debate will be restricted, because at all meetings of nonalined countries discussions have always been free and we are convinced that this will be so this time again. The meeting of the coordinating bureau should naturally focus its attention on the main problems which preoccupy nonalined countries and these are the problems of peace and international cooperation, the solving of open questions, such as the Middle East crisis and other questions, such as the Middle East crisis and other questions, the new economic order and the further intensification of cooperation between nonalined countries, including peaceful settlement of disputes which emerge from time to time between individual nonalined countries.

With regard to disputes and conflicts between nonalined countries, like those between Ethiopia and Somalia and Vietnam and Kampuchea, it is particularly important not only for the countries involved in such disputes but also for the whole nonalined movement that such disputes are settled between the directly involved states and within the framework of the nonalined movement and not with the aid or through other engagement of the blocs, because the bloc engagements are usually calculated to gain military, political or ideological positions in individual countries.

All the past meetings of nonalined countries, from the Belgrade conference to the meeting in Colombo, have shown that the criteria of the policy of nonalinement should not be changed, especially not with regard to permanent membership. The same applies with regard to the attitude adopted to the blocs and the bloc ways of approaching the settling of topical international problems. In other words, no alinement within the nonalined movement is compatible with the principles of which the nonalined movement is based because it would mean making the movement dependent on one of the military blocs.

Naturally, nonalined countries have always been in favor of good relations with member countries of military alliances on the principles of full equality and noninterference in international affairs. This kind of cooperation excludes any involvement on the sides of the blocs in any form whatever, because nonalined countries have never been and do not want to be a third bloc, with the obligations which the blocs impose. It is due to this that nonalined countries have been able to become an influencial factor in world affairs, a factor which cannot be ignored despite the efforts made by the blocs by undermine the unity of the movement of nonalinement or tie individual nonalined countries to their own policy.

The course and outcome of the ministerial meeting of all the nonalined countries in Belgrade depends greatly on the course and outcome of the debate at the meeting of the coordinating bureau in Havana, the same as the outcome of the sixth summit in Havana depends on the ministerial conference in Belgrade.

In other words, the task of the meeting of the coordinating bureau is to exert every necessary effort to strengthen the unity of nonalined countries and their involvement in the settling of topical problems which face the world.

The special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament will begin in New York immediately after the meeting of the coordinating bureau in Havana. At the special session nonalined countries, as its initiators, should play an important role. On the other hand, little time is left before the ministerial conference in Belgrade and the sixth summit in Havana is due next year. All this, along with the day-to-day activity imposed by the development of international relations, demands intensified involvement from nonalined countries in all the strategic spheres of activity of the nonalined movement and especially with regard to the strengthening of unity of nonalined countries and elimination of disputes between them.

In the light of all this, the meeting of the coordinating bureau is expected to justify the confidence shown in it at the fifth summit in Colombo.

RADIO VIEWS GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU132016Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 May 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] The beginning of the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament is approaching. It is generally believed that this session should make it possible to begin solving one of the most difficult chronic problems which for decades has been alarming peace-loving mankind. The nonalined and many other countries demand that the superpowers take appropriate measures so that disarmament would finally change from a slogan to reality. As things are now, the superpowers themselves are not particularly inclined to achieve this now. Cedomir Vuckovic will speak more extensively about this:

There have been many appeals. From the first nonalined conference in Belgrade, at all the past meetings of the nonalined countries to the Colombo meeting, at which the initiative was made to convene a special session on disarmament, the nonalined movement has energetically taken the view that the big powers and all other countries are morally obliged before the world to halt the arms race, particularly with the most horrible arms. It is precisely in this field that the least has been done.

As the Yugoslav representative in the UN disarmament committee recently said in Geneva, nothing has been achieved regarding two problems, with which this committee has dealt for years, that is, regarding a general ban on all nuclear tests and a ban on the use of chemical weapons. Because of the obstruction of the two leading powers--the United States and the Soviet Union--work on drafting two significant conventions which would regulate these problems has not even begun. Except for minor exceptions this can also be said for the other kinds of weapons, the production of which consumes enormous material resources, instead of investing them in developing the economically backward areas of the world.

It is characteristic that lately the export of arms increased precisely to the developing countries. This is doubly dangerous and unfavorable for this part of the world.

Instead of importing technology, these countries are importing arms, which are then welcome for certain situations which could be resolved, instead of with arms, in a peaceful manner. The purchase of some kinds of heavy conventional weapons, the effectiveness of which is in some cases equal to that of the nuclear arms, has particularly increased.

According to the data of the Stockholm institute for arms research, while some 20 years ago the nonalined countries spent only 10 million, the current value of arms which these countries buy from the big powers is in the billions of dollars. The trade in arms has increased to such an extent that even private individuals engage in it and this is an unprecedented case of such proportions.

All this bears witness of the great importance of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and why all those who have peace and progress in the world at heart attach an exceptional importance to this session. For, the investment into arms has not only jeopardized the already small budgets of small countries, but also the strongest countries in military respect find the constant race in the production of newer and newer arms increasingly more difficult. Do these big countries also see a way out of this race which they themselves imposed? Let us hope so.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Minic Meets With Newsmen

LD151730Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting today at the end of his mandate with representatives of all Yugoslav information media. On this occasion, Milos Minic spoke about the most topical issues of international relations and Yugoslavia's activity and replied to newsmen's questions. Reporters displayed interest in the forthcoming activity of nonalined countries, including the special session of the United Nations on disarmament as well as about crisis situations in the world, including Southeast Asia and southern Africa.

On behalf of the newsmen present, Pero Ivacic, TANJUG's director, thanked Milos Minic on the very successful cooperation with the information media. For his part, Milos Minic expressed his thanks to the press for intensively following the foreign policy and Yugoslavia's international activity, and he paid tribute to the press for its contribution to the understanding of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. After the talks, Milos Minic had a reception for the newsmen.

Minic Receives Soviet Envoy

LD152010Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Vladimir Stepakov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia and Belgrade diplomatic corps doyen, in a farewell visit here today.

In the ensuing talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed the successful development of Yugoslavo-Soviet relations and the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

Dolanc Receives Cuba's Valdes

LD151650Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, vice president of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Ljubicic at School Ceremony

LD121957Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 10th anniversary of the center for the professional training of cadres and organs of the security services was marked in Belgrade today with the formal opening of a new building of this prominent educational institution.

The ceremony was attended by Kiro Gligorov, Marin Cetinic, Mika Spiljak, Nikola Ljubicic, Dobrosav Culafic, delegations of the republican and provincial secretariats for internal affairs and other guests.

The new building of the center--the only institution in the country which continually trains and educates members of the security service--was opened by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs.

In a brief speech appropriate to the occasion, Herljevic stressed that over 1,500 chiefly young members of the state security service from all parts of our country had passed through various forms of professional training and education at the center in the past 10 years.

Herljevic then went on to stress that internal and external enemies of our country are using the latest achievements of science and technology, are applying a variety of forms of subversive activity and are not shirking from even the crudest forms. Such enemy activity, Herljevic said, can be opposed only by firmly orientated and professionally trained cadres who will know how to rely in their work on the broadly founded system of social self-protection.

The new building of the center--in Herljevic's words--which together with the security institute [words indistinct] and creates conditions for professionalism in carrying out security affairs in our country to be raised to an even higher level will also contribute to this to a significant extent.

At the end of the ceremony, Herljevic handed the center the security plaque as a recognition for its achievements in 10 years work.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN ON BALKAN COOPERATION

AU121539Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 78 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report on press conference by Mirko Kalezic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in Belgrade on 10 May]

[Excerpt] In connection with the report by the Romanian journal LUMEA according to which Yugoslavia has proposed the convening of a meeting of representatives of the Balkan states to discuss economic cooperation, the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said:

"It is not a question of any new proposal by Yugoslavia but rather a question of the fact that some of the Balkan countries, including Yugoslavia, believe that it is necessary to continue the efforts to establish and develop multilateral cooperation between the Balkan countries in the economic and technical fields.

"The meeting of representatives of the governments of the Balkan countries in Athens in 1976 reached an agreement on the method of further work and the need to hold new meetings. Yugoslavia advocates precisely the implementation of this agreement."

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD121831Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 12 (TANJUG)--An agreement on cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed here today.

The agreement, it was set out at a ceremony held here on the occasion of the signing of the document, is of great importance for the further development of relations between the two countries and closer ties between the two peoples.

SLOVENE COMMUNIST DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLAND

LD151340Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, May 15 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia today left for an official and friendly visit to Poland. The Slovenian delegation is headed by Slovenian League of Communists Central Committee President Franc Popit.

BRIEFS

NEW KARDELJ BOOK--Belgrade, May 11 (TANJUG)--The book of eminent Yugoslav politician and theoretician Edvard Kardelj "Slobodni Udruzzen Rad" ("Free Associated Labour") has just been published by the Belgrade "Radnicka Stampa". In his book member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav League of Communists Presidency Edvard Kardelj focuses on the Yugoslav experience in implementing the law on associated labour adopted two years ago. The associated labor law represents one of the foundations of the Yugoslav social-economic and political system. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 11 May 78 LD]

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